

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 7, 1784.

A LETTER to the ROMAN CATHOLICS of the City of WORCESTER, &c. Continued.

NOR will the colours of this picture, hideous as they are, reflect any odium upon you in the eyes of your fellow-subjects. From my own observation I am happy to assure them, that the Roman church in this, as well as in many other particulars, is daily undergoing a silent reformation. The dark monsters of perfection and bigotry are retreating gradually before the light of genuine religion and philosophy. Mankind begins to blush, that near fifteen centuries have been necessary to convince them, that humanity and toleration are essential branches of the religion of Jesus. Among you, few are apprised of the mischiefs, with which the tenet, I am speaking of, is pregnant. The more enlightened reject, or explain it away. Even the most orthodox give it so faint an assent, that except among a few of unusual ignorance and bigotry, its influence is but trifling upon the harmony of society.

The absurdity and uncharitableness of believing with the assent of faith, that the members of no christian church, but our own can be saved, is, therefore, to me quite palpable and evident. Yet no sooner do reason and religion sap the foundations of this matter-error, than the fabric raised upon it must totter and fall. Even the boasted infallibility of a living authority is no more, when salvation is allowed to christians who reject such a privilege. For, whoever admits this authority, as an undoubted article of christian religion, must necessarily pronounce condemnation upon those, who wilfully reject it. To refuse passing such a sentence amounts to a tacit renunciation of the authority itself. But in this, as in many other instances, it is happy for mankind, that consistency of opinion is not always to be found. The uncorrupted feelings of the human heart will frequently let consequences at defiance, while their pernicious principles are deemed sacred, and irrefragable. This must always be the case with the humane, and virtuous, who ground their belief upon authority alone; who seldom enquire into the relations, which the several branches of a system bear to each other; or who, though qualified by nature and education, esteem it an impertinence to think for themselves, or to harbour the least suspicion concerning notions, which they have been taught from their infancy to regard as infallible.

For my own part, no sooner had I relinquished this unwarrantable tenet, than doubts began to arise concerning some others; with which it is so nearly connected. I experienced very singular satisfaction in regarding my protestant brethren as fellow travellers in the same road to happiness, as entitled to the same grace and benefits of redemption with myself. In proportion as the dead weight of authority was removed, the mind recovered its natural spring and energy, and indulged itself in the warm feelings of expanded benevolence, which had hitherto been chilled by early infusions of bigotry. To trace each religious truth to its genuine sources of reason and revelation, I considered as the most noble and important employment, that can possibly occupy the faculties of man.

Scarcely, however, had I entered upon this glorious task, when I felt the whole force of Solomon's observation; that "he, who increaseth wisdom, increaseth sorrow." I foresaw the difficulties to which this undertaking would expose me. I knew, that to seek religious information in the writings of protestants, was to incur the severest censures of the church I belonged to (1). I was persuaded, that from such an enquiry doubts would naturally arise, that might destroy the texture of my former belief; and that I was bringing upon myself a series of long and painful conflicts between ancient habits of thinking, and future conviction. As I was determined to acquiesce ultimately in the authority of revelation, the light of reason, and the dictates of conscience, I anticipated in my mind the various disagreeable, and distressful sensations, which a dereliction of former principles would unavoidably occasion. The loss of reputation with a respectable set of people, who from calling me friend, would stile me an apostate, the imputation of inconstancy; the suspicions attending the very name of convert, which with some of all parties is become a term of reproach; the mortification, affliction, and perhaps aversion of kind, and tender relations, who used to regard me as doing some credit to my connections; pity from the benevolent, and abuse from the zealous were the certain consequences of a change in my principles. To a mind not callous to the importance of a good name, to the endearments of friendship, to the affections of consanguinity, and disclaiming any pretensions to the apathy of a stoic, such bitter reflections could by no means be indifferent. A dreary prospect opening at the same time from a different quarter, served not a little to enhance the gloomy prospect before me. Held back from my native country and property by a long, distressful and iniquitous war (2), destitute of connections, to which I might

look up for assistance, and with a constitution, that promised but a slender share of health, I could not reasonably hope for any situation in life equally eligible with that, which I might determine to relinquish. A decent appointment, a comfortable house in a beautiful and elegant city, and a plentiful table with a virtuous disinterested colleague, were advantages, which I could hardly meet with elsewhere. Neither ambition, avarice, or pleasure could have any charms for me. The humble walk of a Roman catholic missionary, and the indigent obscurity usually attending his vocation in England, had taught me early in life to contract my expectations within very narrow limits. No opening either to dignities or affluence could make any change, at this time, on the temper of my mind. Nor could I be influenced in any degree by the allurements of pleasure. However I might depart from the principles of my belief, the code of my morality was to remain always the same. No enquiry can alter the eternal laws of virtue; no sophistry can justify the cravings of vice. If any should say, (and I expect it will be said,) that I was tired of the law, which obliged me to live single, and was willing to unite myself to a more indulgent community, I can only refer such declaimers to the littleness of their own minds, where, perhaps, they will discover the ungenerous source of so illiberal a reflection. I make no scruple, indeed, here publicly to acknowledge, that for some time back, I have considered the law of celibacy as a cruel usurpation of the unalienable rights of nature, as unwarrantable in its principle, inadequate to its object, and dreadful in its consequences. The various mischiefs arising from it must be obvious to every man, who will allow himself to reflect dispassionately upon this very absurd, and tyrannical institution (3). Had this, however, been the only exceptionable injunction of your church, I think I can declare before the God, who is to judge me, that as I should have found it my interest, so I should have thought it my duty not to abandon her communion. No action of my life ever authorized you to suspect, that any gratification whatever could induce me to part deliberately with my peace of mind, my honour and my conscience. How circumstances may determine me to act in this particular, is very uncertain at present. This however is evident, that when a certain withdraws himself publicly from any society, the discipline of that society must cease to be binding.

Withheld by the difficulties which I have mentioned on the one hand, urged on by the irresistible force of truth on the other, I remained for some time in a state of wretched, though, I confide, not guilty suspense. To sit down contented with the faith of the poor collier, so highly appreciated by Roman catholic ascetics, and by Bellarmine himself (4); who, when questioned about his creed, answered, "that he believed what the church believed, and that the church believed what he believed," appeared such an insult upon reason, that I could by no means digest it. If a man's belief be not rational; if he submit to human authority without weighing, or understanding the doctrines which it inculcates, this belief is not faith. It is credulity; it is weakness. With equal merit might he be a Jew, a Musliman, or an idolater, as each of these grounds his principles upon authority, whose decrees he deems sacred, whilst he neglects to examine them.

Convinced, at length, that in my circumstances (5) enquiry was become a duty, daily matter springing up

in my country in North-America, where his whole property lies. He was sent to Europe when very young, and after passing through some years of very rigid discipline in a foreign academy, secluded from society, and debarr'd from every species of information, that could make him acquainted with himself, or the world, he was induced to take orders among a body of men equally distinguished by their eminence and their fall. Whatever asperities, they may lie under of ambition, or avarice, the first raised very few of them to a dignity in the church, nor was the second directed in procuring the delicacies, that pamper the indolence of many other conventuals. The scanty revenues of their establishments have been discovered; the phantom of their imaginary treasures is no more, and their bitterest enemies have never impeached the purity of their morals. Cut off by the power, in defence of which they were ever prodigal of their labours, and their blood, they fell pitied by many, who abhorred the object of their zeal; and must be considered by all, as an additional monument of the ingratitude and tyranny of Rome. Under the eye of the pretended father of the faithful, they were oppressed by calumny, and strip of their possessions, without being allowed to appeal to the tribunal of the public, or the laws of their country. The bull, that pronounced the suppression of their order, forbids them or their friends, under pain of excommunication, to utter or write a syllable in their defence. Such is the tender mercy, and justice of a church, which stiles herself the holy mother, and mistress of all others. The humane reader will excuse this slender tribute of gratitude, which the author pays to the memory of an unfortunate society, in which he received the first lessons of virtue, and principles of religion. The first, he trusts, he shall never forget; although conviction obliges him to abandon some of the latter.

(1) The curious reader will find this subject treated with much impartiality and erudition, in an Essay on the law of celibacy, &c. printed at Worcester in 1781, and sold by Rivington and Beau, London.

(2) De arte bene moriendi, lib. 3. cap. 9.

(3) They, whom neither education, nor abilities, nor leisure, qualify to enter upon such enquiries, must rely prin-

cipally on the authority of their teachers. "Turban non intelligendi vivacitas, sed credenda simplicitas turissimam facit." S. Aug. contra epist. Tund. I beg leave to transcribe in this place the rule, which the present learned and pious bishop of Chester lays down for the lower sort of people. "Let each man, says he, improve his own judgment, and increase his own knowledge as much as he can; and be fully assured, that God will expect no more. In matters for which he must rely on authority, let him trust those, who by encouraging their enquiry, appear to love truth, rather than such, as by requiring all their doctrines to be implicitly obeyed, seem conscious, that they will not bear to be freely tried. But never let him prefer any authority to that, which is the highest authority, the written word of God. This, therefore, let us all carefully study, and not doubt, but that whatever things in it are necessary to be believed, are only to be understood. This let us rely on, and trust to its truth, when it declares itself 'able to make us wise unto salvation, perfectly and thoroughly furnished 'unto all good works.'" 1 Tim. xiii. 17. Brief consultation at the errors of the church of Rome. 1782.

(4) Bellarm. de Euc. l. 3. cap. 23.

(5) Loc. commun. lib. 3. fasc. 2.

(6) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(7) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(8) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(9) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(10) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(11) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(12) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(13) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(14) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(15) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(16) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(17) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(18) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(19) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(20) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(21) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(22) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(23) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(24) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(25) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(26) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(27) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(28) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

(29) Ibid. 4. sentent. dist. 9. c. 1.

of purgatory should be known by all, *we must presume*, that it can be proved by scripture (w). Hence it follows, according to this learned prelate, that unless the tenet be found in the bible, it is not necessary that it should be known to all men. But supposing it to be an essential point of the christian religion, from what passage of the scripture can it possibly be proved? The books of Maccabees were not acknowledged for canonical scriptures by St. Hierom, Rufinus, Epiphanius, Athanasius, Gregory, and many other ancient and eminent fathers. And the texts usually alleged from other parts of the bible (x), have been all rejected so expressly by several of your own doctors, that an impartial man may safely regard them as very doubtful sources of this extraordinary tenet. That the Greek church could never discover the proofs for purgatory in the scriptures, and that even the churches of the west have lately become acquainted with these cleansing flames, is the decided opinion of the prelate above mentioned. "Let any man, says he, read the comments of the ancient Greeks, and in my opinion, he will find no mention of purgatory, or very rarely; neither was the truth of this matter known to all the Latins at once, but only by degrees, *pedetentim* (y)." And again, "to this very day purgatory is not believed by the Greeks (z)."

(w) Art. 18. *adversus Luth.*

(x) *Matth* 5. 23. 25. *Luc* 16. 9. *Act* 2. 24. 1 Cor. 3. 11. 1 Cor. 13. 19. *Pet* 3. 19.

(y) *Ibidem.*

(z) *Ibidem.*

[To be continued.]

KINGSTON (Jamaica) August 7.

THE following list, imperfect as it must be, contains the name and fate of every vessel that has come to our knowledge:

VESSELS SUNK.

Ship Thompson, Doyle, totally lost; 2d mate and two negroes drowned.

His majesty's armed brigs Antelope and Duke of Rutland, at the king's wharf, Port-Royal.

Brigs Friendship, O'Neal, 12 hands perished; James, Hare; Industry, O'Brien; Adventure, Thompson; Regulator, —; on salt Pond Point; a brig belonging to captain Everitt, every soul perished; Spanish brig, Souverain, Jonas, 3 hands perished.

Schooners Eliza, Lewis; La Biche, Duose; Marianne, Soaire; Endeavour, Lowrie; Kingiton, Reed; Union, Cadeou; Bell, Burnside; Daphne, Soublotte; a watering schooner belonging to the king's yard.

Sloops Fly, Kitts; Patty Albrow, and 3 hands lost; Dolphin, Marian, 1 passenger and 7 seamen perished; Viper, Moore; Surprise, —.

VESSELS ASHORE.

Ships. Three Sisters, Johnson, and dismasted; at Green-Hay, Simon Taylor, Baker; Tartar, Forester, and one hand lost; Savanna la Mar, Jenkins; Esther, Robertson, and totally dismasted; Jett, Gibson, without a bowprit.

Brigs. Two Brothers, O'Brien, and totally dismasted; Fox, Jones; Sally, Glenn; Sophia, Heartwell.

Schooners. Fox, Lowrie; Providence, Jones; Three Friends, Wait; Gran Falie, le Feux; Success, Bontin.

Sloops. Two Friends, Lowring; Santa Croix Packet, Camell, and dismasted; Bun, Craighurn; Kingiton, Bedman; Juno, Smith.

VESSELS DISMASTED.

Ships. His majesty's frigate Flora, at Port Royal; Thynne packet, Wolfe; Maria, Jones, arrived from New-York the morning after the hurricane, and drove ashore under the old fort at Port-Royal; Martha, Boyle, and aground; Garnett, Harborne, drove down to the Apollies battery, and there brought up in good ground; Two Brothers, Braithwaite; Nancy, Wadlington; Brig Dragon, Stonehouse. Sloops Fort-Augusta, Williams; Betsey, Little; Durald, Merchant.

Two vessels, of what denomination does not appear, said to be dashed to pieces on the rocks near Fort Small, and most of the people perished.

At the Apollies battery, the barracks entirely demolished; the captain's house partly unroofed; a store house and kitchen blown down; the block house considerably damaged.

At Port-Henderfon, the wharf destroyed, a range of new stores blown down, the bath house demolished, and a great part of the tavern.

At Fort-Augusta, the new barracks blown down, four men killed and thirty wounded.

Port-Royal has suffered very inconsiderable damage; a few houses that were in a state verging to ruin blown down, one or two more unhinged.

In Spanish town, the barracks blown down, twenty-three men hurt, legs and arms fractured, none killed, the church considerably damaged, several private buildings unroofed, and piazzas blown down.

In the windward parishes, desolation seems to have stalked around with relentless fury, many of the estates and settlements in St. George and St. David have lost their buildings and most of their provisions, but St. Thomas in the East is one continued scene of ruin and destruction, numbers of people having perished and the buildings in general levelled with the earth. The towns of Port-Morant and Morant Bay, are almost entirely demolished, and every vessel in those harbours driven ashore, sunk, or destroyed, the ship Fame, Robin, excepted, which rode out the storm, with the loss of her main-mast.

In St. John's and St. Dorothy's the damage we hear is considerable; the ship London, Spence, is ashore at Old Harbour, and, as we are informed, entirely lost.

Veré presents a very painful spectacle; many sugar-works, and a number of other buildings destroyed; the canes every where almost levelled; plantain-walks laid down all over the parish.

Clarendon, St. Elizabeth, St. James, Trelawney and St. Anne, have suffered little more than they might expect in a common gale.

Our accounts from Westmoreland and Hanover are so various and contradictory, that we cannot hazard a conjecture on their real situation.

In St. Mary's the trash-houses, mule-pens, fences and plantain-walks, are mostly destroyed; some cane-pieces laid level.

At Anotto-Bay, in St. George's, the ship Spencer, —, is lost, and two brigs are driven ashore, one of which has lost her captain, Rice, and six seamen.

The ship Portland Planter, Hawes, is dashed to pieces at the mouth of Pl. Garden river.

The following vessels, which failed from Port-Royal a day or two before the tempest, have since returned in distress, viz. ship Rosehill, M'Quoid, with the loss of her main and mizen masts; ship Sally, Darrel, without her top-masts; ship Philippa, Fenton, totally dismasted, and one of the people killed.

The negro-houses, plantain walks, corn and canes in Liguanea, are in general destroyed; the house of Matthew Wallen, Esq; at Cold-spring, and the boiling-house at Hope-Kitate, are, we hear, blown down; the barracks at Up-Park are demolished, and four soldiers killed.

All the small-craft along the coast and in harbours are entirely lost, and it is much to be feared the crews are all drowned.

NEW-YORK, September 18.

In the heavy equinoctial gale, which commenced early yesterday morning, a brigantine was drove ashore at the point of Sandy-Hook; a pilot boat, which happened to be in shore, narrowly escaped the same fate in a fruitless attempt to learn particulars of the unfortunate vessel, which, 'tis said, went to pieces, and the company were lost.

The great number of emigrants from Europe, which arrive in Pennsylvania, and settle in that state, bid fair to make her, in a short time, the most flourishing in the union. But the increase of population in the state of Vermont, has been much greater than in any other part of the continent. Large tracts of land, which two or three years past were nothing more than an uncultivated wilderness, now teem with vegetation, nurtured by the industrious hand of agriculture. The axe of the husbandman has made bare the forest, and fields of grain supply the place of lofty trees. In short, the face of nature, throughout every part of that district, has a much more pleasing appearance, and gives us an idea of the future greatness of this young but rising empire.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.
On Saturday last the hon. Henry Laurens, Esq; delivered to major-general Wayne a gold medal, handsomely executed in France, which was voted for him by congress in 1779, as the reward of his bravery in storming Stony Point.

On the one side is a representation of the British fort at Stony-Point. Around the medal is the following inscription,—"Aggeres paludes hostes vicit." Under the figure of the fort is the following,—"Stony pt. expugn. xv Jul. MDCCCLXXIX."

On the other side is a representation of an American soldier seated on a British redoubt, with his sword in his right hand, and a British standard under his feet. The inscription round it is—"Virtutis et audacie monum. et premium."

ANNAPOLIS, October 7.

On Monday last, agreeable to the constitution and form of government, an election was held for two delegates to represent this city in general assembly for the year ensuing, when Samuel Chase and Allen Quynn, Esquires, were elected without opposition.

The same day, John Hall, Brice T. B. Worthington, Nicholas Worthington, and Nicholas Carroll, Esquires, were chosen for Anne-Arundel county.

BY PERMISSION.

THEATRE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that Mr. HALLAM will, on Tuesday evening, being the 12th of October,

EXHIBIT

A COURSE of LECTURES, Serious, Comic, and Satiric,

As will be expressed in the Bills for the Day.

ON Friday the 15th of October, 1784, will be run for, over the course at Annapolis, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse. Heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone ten pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Saturday the 16th of October, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old; four years old to carry seven stone, three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse; three horses to start each day or no race; the winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

Entrance the first day ten dollars, for the second four dollars; the horses to be entered with Mr. George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day precisely at 11 o'clock.

Proper judges will be appointed for the races. No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths, without leave from the clerk of the course.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, to pass a law, to take the collection of the tax out of the hands of Simon Nicholls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, and to appoint another in his stead.

100/16/10 ALEXANDER CATLETT.

Montgomery county, October 12, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 25th of November next, on the premises,

BETWEEN twelve and fifteen hundred acres of LAND, lying in Montgomery county, about twenty-two miles from George-town and eight miles from the court-house; part of the land is the dwelling plantation of the subscriber, well improved; the other part is tenanted out; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and has on it a sufficient quantity of meadow ground for its support; it will be laid off so as to suit the purchasers. Any kind of liquidated state certificates will be received in payment, and possession given immediately.

w4 10/16/10 ALEXANDER CATLETT.

Charles county, September 28, 1784.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at the subscriber's mill, near Port-Tobacco town, in Charles county, Maryland,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, men, women, and children; also horses, cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils. Five years credit will be given for the purchase money, interest thereon being annually paid.

T. STONE.

Annapolis, October 6, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDU, on Friday the 15th day of October, 1784, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-house,

SUNDRY articles of merchandise, consisting of fine and superfine clothes, silks, satins, mulins, hosiery, shirtings, &c. also seven hogheads of Frederickburg tobacco, containing 8040 net. The terms of sale for ready money only.

CORNELIUS MILLS.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Nonsuch, captain CAULFIELD, from London, and to be SOLD by the subscriber, at his store,

A LARGE and general assortment of fine and superfine broad clothes; coarse woollens of all kinds; linens, sheetings, hosiery, iron mongery, blankets of all kinds; rugs, 7, 8 and 9 quarters wide; calicoes sorted; chintzes; damask and diaper table-clothes, from 6 to 12 quarters wide; huckabacks, from towelling to 12 quarters wide; damask napkins; cambricks; handkerchiefs of all kinds; saddlery, a complete assortment; stationery; gloves, mens and womens, complete assortment; Soules, Weston's, Strasburgh and rappee; ostrich bags; shoes of all kinds; sewing and seam twine; gunpowder; paints; saltpetre; alum; fig and powdered blue; indigo; gilt trunks sorted; mahogany oval dressing glasses; with sundry other articles, to be had of

JAMES RINGGOLD.

VACHEL STEVENS,

At his Store, in South-east-street, has just imported, in the Nonsuch, captain Caulfield, from London,

A GENTEE assortment of fine goods, consisting of a variety of silks, muslins, cambricks, hummums, gauzes, kentings, ditto handkerchiefs with borders, cambrick pocket ditto with coloured ditto, durants, mens and womens silk, thread and cotton hose, ditto thread gloves, ditto silk, and kid ditto; ladies stuff and embroidered satin shoes, mens and boys leather ditto, childrens morocco ditto; also a genteel assortment of made up millinery, consisting of ladies dress and undress caps, hats, and bonnets; dress aprons and sleeves; full dress and undress handkerchiefs; buffons, Italian flowers, and ostrich feathers of all colours; with a variety of other articles. Commissions from the country will be punctually answered.

THE subscriber has by him a few suits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the use of the army, and will sell them extremely cheap, for ready cash, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Warfield, living on the Head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a dark iron-gray gelding, about 13 hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has been much galled with the collar, a small blaze in his face, the end of his tail white, trots and gallops, and is about seven years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Luby, near South river ferry, taken up as a stray, a black mare, about 15 hands high, has a switch tail and hanging mane, and no marks except a few saddle spots on her back. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, for a law to confirm my title to a tract or parcel of land called Hazard enlarged, lying in Harford county, and conveyed to me by Jacob Rogers and Mary his wife, which said conveyance is defective, for want of an acknowledgment by the said Mary, agreeable to the act of assembly.

4 AMOS GARRETT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot court-house intend petitioning the next assembly, in order to have the same laid out into a town, and have it incorporated.

September 25, 1784.

Will be sold, agreeable to the last will and testament of Richard Cowman, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, at public sale, on Monday the 25th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A PLANTATION in Montgomery county, containing four hundred acres of good land, in the neighbourhood of and adjoining the lands of Mr. Samuel Thomas, Mr. William Robertson, and Mr. Richard A. Contee, about 6 miles from the court-house in said county, 14 miles from Bladenburg, 16 from George-town, and 30 from Baltimore-town; the soil equal to any in the county for producing fine tobacco, Indian corn, and small grain of every kind, about 150 acres cleared and under good fencing, the remainder in woods, with a great sufficiency of timber for the use of the plantation; there are several acres of rich bottom land, that with a little trouble might be converted into good meadows. The buildings are, a framed dwelling house 20 by 24 feet, with a brick chimney, and a good room above and below, both well finished, a kitchen, negro quarter, smook house, corn loft, stables, and a good 50 foot tobacco house, with two out houses on different parts of the land that would answer for overseers houses, &c. a good paled in garden, and a well of good water near the dwelling house; a young apple orchard, and several other kinds of fruit trees. Any person inclinable to view this place before the day of sale will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Samuel Thomas, living near the premises. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money paid on the day of sale, and a long credit given for the remainder by giving good bond and security, when a good and indisputable title will be made the purchaser, and possession given on or before the first day of December next, by the subscribers,

ANNE COWMAN, executrix,
THOMAS TONGUE, } executors.
JOSEPH COWMAN, }

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good brick house and portion of ground in the city of Annapolis, lately in the occupation of Mr. Annis, ship carpenter, and very convenient for ship building, merchants, or tradesmen. For terms apply to Wallace and Mair. Time will be allowed for payment if desired.

STEPHEN WEST.

DOCTOR FENDALL,

Operator upon the TEETH, will attend the Annapolis races, and may be spoke with at Mr. Chisholm's.

H E cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so inveterate, first scaling and cleaning the teeth from that corrosive, tartarous, gritty substance, which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is a principal cause of the scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, so that many peoples teeth fall out found: he prevents teeth from rotting, keeps such as are decayed from growing worse even to old age, makes the gums grow firm to the teeth, and renders them white and beautiful; fills up with gold or lead those that are hollow, so as to render them useful, and to prevent the air getting into them and aggravating the pain: he transplants natural teeth from one person to another, which will be as firm in the jaw (without any ligament) as if they originally grew there, and makes and fixes artificial teeth with the greatest exactness and nicety, and without pain, so that persons may eat, drink or sleep with them in their mouths as conveniently as with natural ones, from which they cannot be distinguished by the sharpest eye: he also extracts teeth and stumps in the easiest manner, be they ever so deeply situated in the jaw.

His dentifrice (the same as Baker's) he has found to be greatly superior, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto made use of for the teeth and gums: It is free from any corrosive preparation, will restore the gums to their pristine state, prevent the tooth-ach, and render the breath delicately sweet, (if the tartarous substance is off the teeth) and will remedy all those disorders which are the consequence of scorbutic gums. It may always be procured at doctor Fendall's residence, in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, Maryland.

N. B. The sooner gentlemen and ladies apply, the better, as the doctor's stay in the city will be but about a week or two at furthest.

Annapolis, September 27, 1784.

T HE subscriber intends to make application to the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for such restitution of, or compensation for, the confiscated property which belonged to Massy's heirs, as they shall deem proper to make.

JOHN CROSS.

Annapolis, September 28, 1784.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Johnson, late of Annapolis, inholder, deceased, are desired to call and settle their respective accounts, as there is necessity of settling the estate immediately; those who neglect this last notice, must expect that their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney in six weeks from this date.

ANNE ASHMEAD, executrix,
JOHN JOHNSON, executor,
JOSEPH ASHMEAD, administrator.

LANDS for SALE.

Baltimore, September 13, 1784.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. Dewitt's coffee-house, in Baltimore-town, on Monday the 22d day of November, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A BOUT 900 acres of that famous tract of land called Philipburgh, lying distant from Baltimore-town from half a mile to three miles and a half. Part of this land lies on the banks of Patapsco river and Harris's creek, where there is good navigation. It is, in general, good farming land, well watered, and abounding with timber and firewood. It will be laid off in lots of various sizes, according to their situations, many of which will suit exceedingly well for gentlemen's country-seats, small farms, and gardens.—A plat of the whole will be left at the auction-room, previous to the day of sale.—The terms of sale are, one shilling in the pound of the purchase money to be paid down the next day after the sale. Three years credit will be given for the residue, on giving bond, with two or more approved securities, with legal interest to be paid annually. It is expected, as the above terms are so advantageous to the purchasers, there will be great room for speculation. Any person, or persons, desirous to view the premises, previous to the day of sale, are requested to apply to Mr. Miles Love, living on Gorfuch's point, near said town.—Attendance will be given, at the time and place of sale,

CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

September 2, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day (and if not sold before at private sale)

T HE subscriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, containing 449 acres of land, the soil of which is well known to be remarkably good for tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. at this time there are more than 20 acres well manured, which make it capable of producing a very fine crop of tobacco. This land is conveniently watered by two never failing streams, has wood-land sufficient with care to support it, having now more than 100 acres standing in wood; it is convenient to fix different grist mills, not four miles to South river, where the water is navigable, and a plenty of fish, &c. to be caught; eleven miles from Annapolis, six to Queen-Anne, and twenty seven to Baltimore-town; it is prettily improved, and the situation is both healthy and pleasant. Possession will be given on or before the first day of January next; the title is indisputable; terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber on the day of sale.

THOMAS HENRY HALL.

Office for confiscated estates, Sept. 21, 1784.

A NUMBER of the purchasers of confiscated British property having neglected, and, in some instances, refused, to give bonds for property purchased of the commissioners, they hereby give notice, That, for the convenience of the purchasers, most of whom live in Baltimore county, they will attend at M^cCandle's tavern, in Baltimore-town, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th days of October next, for the purpose of finishing this necessary business. It is hoped that every purchaser will attend, and pass his bond, or otherwise comply with the terms of sale, or suits will be immediately commenced against every person who neglects the opportunity.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY, } commissioners.
GABRIEL DUVAL, }

T HE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS will be run for at Annapolis, on Thursday the 14th of October next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club. Heats four miles each. Four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, and aged nine stone.

The judges having concluded to start precisely at eleven o'clock, the gentlemen who run hories are requested to have them ready at the post by that hour, as no horse will on any account be waited for after that time.

The club will meet, agreeable to a resolution of the last meeting, at Mr Mann's tavern, on the Wednesday preceding the race, at one o'clock, and the annual subscription of three guineas is to be paid to the secretary by the first day of October.

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

T HE assistant commissioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers necessary to enable him to effect the business, finds the muster-rolls for the year 1781 missing. His not having the pleasure of their personal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of residence, compels him to this method of soliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muster rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in possession (or have any knowledge where they are or were deposited) that they would be kind enough to transmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earliest opportunity, or be pleased to communicate such information on the subject as may appear necessary.

J. WHITE, assist. com.

T HE executors of the rev. Mr Isaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceased, beg leave to inform the public, and those gentlemen in particular, who before his decease, became subscribers for the publication of the first volume of his work, entitled, "An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government," that it is their intention to comply fully with the proposals made with respect to the publication thereof, by the said rev. Isaac Campbell before his decease.

The aforesaid work having engrossed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his decease, (the principles whereof first suggested to him the subject of his enquiry); his extensive usefulness and success both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a justly celebrated school for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotism of his sentiments, and the anxiety he ever expressed for the publication of the present work, which he seemed to consider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a christian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a preface of the general usefulness and interesting nature of the work in question. The first volume will be immediately put into the press agreeable to the terms of the advertisement published by the rev. Mr. Campbell himself.

N. B. Subscriptions are still open in the hands of sundry gentlemen for those who may chuse to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a sufficient subscription to exonerate the executors from the expence of publication. All gentlemen who have subscriptions in their hands are requested to return them by the first of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Guttavus R. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, called Part of Thomas Taylor's Refurvey on Addition to Hazel Thicket, containing 85 acres; also part of a tract of land, called the Refurvey on Limestone Rock, containing 38½ acres. These two tracts lie within five miles of Frederick-town, under the mountain; they form a compact little farm, on which there is a dwelling house, an excellent orchard, and other valuable improvements, and the soil is good.

To be sold also, the certificate of a survey of 610 acres of land, lying westward of Fort Cumberland, on which the caution money has been paid within due time. The person who made the survey will give the necessary information respecting the quality of the soil and the title.

For terms apply to the subscriber at Annapolis, or to Dr. Philip Thomas, at Frederick-town.

A. C. HANSON.

August 13, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennsylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been let out in small tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the fish, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the soil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or specie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaser if he pays in a short time. Any person inclined to view the premises, may be shewn them by applying to Mr. Birmingham near the place, and the terms of sale will be made known by him or the subscriber, near Annapolis.

JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

Annapolis, August 14, 1784.

T HE subscribers having made many applications to their debtors without the least effect, think proper to give this last notice, that they are determined to commence actions, without respect to persons, to November court, against all those who do not at least settle their balances by giving bond or note before that period.

Mr Samuel Tyler, at Queen-Anne, and Mr. Edward Boteler, at Nottingham, are fully authorised to settle accounts at those places, and we shall constantly attend at Annapolis ourselves.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

I PURPOSE to apply to the next general assembly, for such restitution of, or compensation for, my confiscated property, as they in justice shall think proper.

HENRY HARFORD.

T HERE are at the plantation of Joseph Cowman, living on West-river, two frays, viz. a small red and white cow marked with a crop and swallow fork in the right ear, and a crop in the left; a black steer, about three years old, marked with a crop in the right ear, and an under bit taken out of the left. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

Prince-George's county, September 16, 1784.

F O R S A L E,

TWO plantations adjoining each other, viz. No. 1. Part of Evans's Range, containing 300 acres of good fertile land, within 10 miles of Queen-Anne, 11 to Bladensburg, 22 to Annapolis, and within a few miles of several good grist and saw mills; there are about 30 acres of fine meadow ground, 120 of good wood-land, with plenty of timber, and well watered; the improvements are, a stone dwelling house 32 feet by 18, with a cellar under the whole, a kitchen 18 feet square with a brick chimney, a negro quarter 24 feet by 16 with a stone chimney, a paved garden, 3 tobacco houses, one shedded, and makes good stables; all these buildings are in good repair; there is another dwelling house detached from the former, 24 feet square, with a brick chimney, 3 rooms on a floor, a paved garden and several out houses; few plantations exceed this for fruit of all kinds both in quality and quantity; in a bearing year ten thousand gallons of the best cider may be made; there are 150 cherry trees, and the fruit trees of all sorts are young and thriving. No. 2. Part of Higgins's Lot, containing 130 acres of good planting and farming land, well watered, wooded and timbered, with about 9 acres of meadow ground and 40 acres cleared; on it are, a small dwelling house, and a large apple orchard of excellent fruit. If these plantations are not sold at private sale before Monday the 18th of October next, they will on that day be sold at public vendue on the premises; they will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers; for terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

3 RICHARD HIGGINS.

Kent county, August 26, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower him to open a road from his house, through the woods, on the line from his own land to the main road that is, to Chester-town, to White-Rock-hall ferry, on the line betwixt Mr. James Williamson's land and Thomas Veazy's—a short way to the ferry house kept by

4 RICHARD SPENCER.

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office,

FISHING SEANS, and elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber proposes to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to make sale of so much of the late Asael Gettings's landed estate, as will enable the subscriber to discharge a mortgage and other legal claims against the said estate. 6 RICHARD GRAVES, admr.

THERE is at the plantation of William T. Greenfield, living within five miles of Nottingham, a small black horse, about 13 and a half hands high, with a star on his forehead, shod before, paces, trots, and gallops, appears to be branded on the near buttock thus X, about 9 or 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

September 21, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Francis Rawlings, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to settle their accounts without delay, either by paying the money due or passing their obligations for payment; and those who have just claims against the estate, are requested to make them known, legally authenticated, to

HENRY BALDWIN,
SARAH BALDWIN,
admx. of F. R. decd.

ALTHOUGH, for want of employ, **HEALTHY**, young, NEGRO wench, who has been used to household and kitchen work from a child, and has had the small-pox. Enquire of the printers. 10

King of France Tavern.

SARAH BALL,

HAVING removed to the city of Annapolis, has opened tavern at the house formerly kept by her, fronting on Church and South-East streets; and having supplied herself with every thing necessary and convenient, she solicits the favours of her old customers and the public in general, assuring them that her best endeavours will be used to give satisfaction. 7

APPLICATION will be made to the next general assembly, on behalf of the heirs of the late Sir Robert Eden, for restitution of property, or compensation for the same. 3

August 31, 1784.

To be SOLD, by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exposita*, to me directed, issued out of the general court, for the use of the state, on Friday the 8th of October next,

THE plantation whereon Thomas Harwood, late collector, now lives, containing about 325 acres of land. Also sundry negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; stock of all kinds, and household and kitchen furniture. And on Saturday the 9th of October next, the plantation whereon Richard Wells now lives, containing about 270 acres of land. All of which are to be sold for cash, by

5X RICHARD HARWOOD, jun.
sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued. 26

C RICHMOND.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniences suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

23 JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, September 21, 1784.

S T O L E N,

ASILVER table spoon and a sauce ladle; a nag's head is engraved on each of their handles, and they are stamped with the London hall-mark, and the letters T N. Silvermiths or others to whom they may be offered for sale are requested to stop them and the party, and on giving notice to the subscriber, so that he may recover them, shall receive a reward of eight dollars, paid by

THOMAS RUTLAND.

To be SOLD at VENDUE, by the subscriber, on Monday the 1st of November next, on the premises,

THAT beautiful plantation in Charles county, known by the name of Middleton, formerly the property of Doctor Gustavus Richard Brown. It runs along a branch of Nanjemoy creek for about two miles, verged in most parts with a valuable and improvable marsh, and contains 1288 acres. The buildings are, a large dwelling house, with brick chimnies, four rooms below, with fire-places, and a large passage, and four rooms above, one of which has a fire-place; the house is in good repair, a part of the plaster excepted; a framed kitchen with brick chimney, good milk, meat and corn houses; a stable, two new tobacco houses, a new barn, and two quarters; an orchard of excellent fruit, and some trees of the best heart, May-duke, and carnation cherries. The soil produces well, wheat, tobacco, Indian corn, &c. A time for payment will be given, and made known on the day of sale; bond with approved security will be required, and possession given at Christmas. 4w 3

ROBERT FERGUSON.

St. Mary's county, August 1784.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, negro Harry, who says he is the property of one Macklesith, in Frederick county, Maryland. He is a stout well made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; it is needless to describe his cloaths, as he has very few, and they are but sorry. The said negro was committed to my custody once before, I think some time last year. 8w

7X SAMUEL ABELL, sheriff.

September 10, 1784.

THE warehouses at Cedar-point, in Charles county, having been destroyed by the British privaters during the war, I intend to petition the next general assembly for a law, authorizing me to rebuild warehouses at the place where the old ones stood. 3

JOHN C. JONES.

Annapolis, August 20, 1784.

WHEREAS sundry persons have encroached on the streets, and others have taken possession and obtained patents for land laid out for a ship-yard and public landing, and are now selling and disposing of part of said land: And whereas the persons about to purchase the same may be unacquainted with the situation and claim of the public to the said land: Notice is hereby given, that the corporation, on behalf of the public, claim the said ship-yard and public landing, and that they are determined to prosecute their right: They therefore give this public notice, that any person or persons purchasing the same may not plead ignorance.

Signed by order,
ALLEN QUINN, jun. clk.

St. Mary's county, August 23, 1784.

WHEREAS a certain William Aisquith, as attorney in fact for a certain William Hicks, of the kingdom of Great-Britain, did, in the year 1774, with other things, advertise the following tracts of land to be sold, to wit: St. Mary's Freehold, 7 acres; Governor's Field, 200; Squire's Purchase, 37; Part of St. Peter's, 100; the old Chapel Land, 27½; and a piece of lease land of 378 acres: And whereas the said William Aisquith did afterwards sell the said lands (part by other names and quantity very deficient when run) to the subscriber, and have received a great part of the purchase money, but cannot give sufficient deeds and assurances for the same: And whereas the said lands were conveyed by the said William Hicks to a certain Vernon Hebb and James Aderton, in trust, for the purposes mentioned in said deed, which is recorded among the records of St. Mary's county, but the said deed being executed in England, no power was given to any person here to acknowledge the same: And whereas the said James Aderton is since dead, and the aforesaid Vernon Hebb has conveyed the said lands to the subscriber, but the said deed, for want of the proper acknowledgment, being defective—This is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, praying that an act may pass, to give the same effect to the deed made by William Hicks to James Aderton and Vernon Hebb, as if the same had been acknowledged agreeable to law. 7

JOHN MACKALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend making application to the next general assembly, to make valid a bargain for the sale of a piece of land, sold by John Hammond and Martha his wife, to my late husband Rezin Hammond, for which a bond was obtained and the money paid, but no deed has hitherto been given, and Martha being dead, the right of conveyance lies in her son, who is a minor. 7

REBECCA HAMMOND.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT four hundred acres of LAND, being a part of that well known tract called Whitehall, lying on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, within four miles of navigable water and several fine mills, and ten from Annapolis. The soil is remarkable for fine tobacco, corn, and small grain of every kind, with a great sufficiency of wood and timber. The improvements are, several negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, corn house, and an apple orchard; the purchaser will be allowed to put a crop of small grain in this fall. For terms apply to

6 JOHN PLUMMER.

STEPHEN CLARK,

BOOKSELLER and STATIONER,

Next door to Mr. Joseph Clark, Annapolis, HAS imported, a great assortment of the under-mentioned goods, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at a very low advance, viz. A large collection of books, of the most esteemed authors, in history, biography, voyages, travels, and novels, with folio, quarto, and octavo bibles, common prayer books, testaments, spelling books, and primers. Best superfine writing demy; ditto thick and thin folio post; best ditto foolscap; best ditto pot; cartridge and blue demy; brown and other packing paper. Merchants demy and foolscap account books; receipt and memorandum books; ladies ewe cases; gentlemen's red and black pocket books; silver and metal watches, chains and seals; paste and plated shoe buckles; plated and steel spurs; razors, knives and forks, pen-knives and scissars; plated and metal candlesticks; leather and paper snuff boxes; German flutes and violins; fowling pieces and pistols. A great variety of fine prints, maps and charts; fine Dutch sealing-wax; wafers, pens and quills. 6